JULY 21, 1917 FIVE CENTS

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

Nobody, not even the ice man, was in a melting mood when the *Woman Citizen* made the rounds of the shops the other day, though everyone looked considerably "het up." It certainly is unfortunate that dog days and bargain days appear simultaneously—makes it so hard on the dogs. In New York all dogs—except of course the under-dog—live in the lap of luxury. When not taking the air in limousines they are airing their grievances in short shrill barks on the main thoroughfares. The principal grief at present seems to be that the little beasties are kept waiting in the motors while their mistresses seek new yarns to conquer and lay at the feet of soldier or sailor heroes.

* * *

Knitting up the ravelled sleeve of care or picking up a stitch in time to save the nation necessitates needles of a quality worthy of a great cause. Since only in war work may extravagance flaunt itself, spend, that business may remain as usual; do it in the name of patriotism. Though jewelry be eschewed elsewhere, that which we once called a knitting needle now wears a jewel in its head. The flash of the jewel is like the flash of a coast light that points the way to safety. They are to be had from 65 cents up.

* * *

Speaking of lights, pocket flash-lights which take up almost no room are an addition to a soldier's kit. One shop is recommending them for this purpose. They may be had from 75 cents to $1.50 for the flat kind and from 95 cents to $2.00 for the cylinders. There are bull's-eye flash-light lanterns that are useful for banishing the shadows that lurk about the country home or mountain camp that cost, according to size, from $2.00 to $3.50.

* * *

If a young goddess, who just missed being the last girl on the right in the last row of the chorus and was taking it out on the public from behind the shelter of the bargain-counter, had murmured in your ear in Mrs. Fisk's second-best manner: "Do you want to be waited on—or, are you just shopping?" wouldn't you rejoice and be exceeding glad to find, in one of Fifth Avenue's smartest shops, a place where you could prowl to your heart's content? It is noted for the taste and beauty of its wares, yet for the convenience of customers, who come to look and remain to buy, there are fascinating "gift" tables whereon at one price are grouped a wide range of articles that would be acceptable in any home. You need only decide how much to spend, open your hand, shut your eyes to be sure you've chosen something wise, and the bogey of indecision is balked at the start. These tables range from one dollar to ten.

* * *

On the $3.50 table may be found all sorts of treasures and, in values, the others are like unto it. A relish dish of crystal, circled like a bride's finger with a narrow band of gold, is divided into six compartments, measures 13 inches in diameter and affords enough variety to pickle the family. A mirror, 8 x 10 inches, is framed in antique gilt, and boasts an unbreakable base, no guarantee on the glass. No chain of circumstantial evidence is more delicately wrought than the chain that links together a table decoration of amethyst vases, the largest 8½ inches high, the other 5 inches high. A fruit bowl of wedgewood for the summer breakfast table is 7½ inches in diameter. That short space might serve to hold sufficient fruit—an' fruit were forbid by the family medicine man—to wreck a Garden of Eden digestion. Otherwise, it would fill a long-felt want—mostly it is otherwise with us. A cracker-and-cheese dish of richly engraved glass measures 12 inches across, but no one can measure the pride of ownership. Not even Mistress Mary, quite contrary, could find fault with a gaily decorated and enamelled watering-pot 6 inches high, with a 14½ inch spout, which is just the thing for the window gardener.

* * *

By their knees ye shall know the potato patriots and the green salad soldiers. Those who kneel gracefully have served faithfully; those who are "stiff in the joints" have served spasmodically; and those who can't kneel at all have not served at all. They are loiterers by the wayside and frequenters of restaurants. They can't have any of my peanuts when their peanuts are gone. For the faithful a new sort of prayer-rug has been evolved that spares the knee and spoils the chap. It is a comfortable pad, covered with either red or yellow, black-checked oilcloth upon which one's garden devotions may be prosecuted. With it comes those two faithful friends, a sturdy trowel and fork. *Complete, $1.50.*

* * *

In order that your best shoes may so shine before men that they may see your good work with blacking-and-brush, a cunning "Shine Kit" had been devised which puts the means at your disposal in the most compact space. A neat leather case 2½ x 6 inches, contains polisher, two daubers and two kinds of polish. $1.50.

* * *

Already a few fall waists have made their appearance. They are of striped or suit color and are priced at $8.95 and $11.75.

* * *

Novelty sports bags for wear with summer gowns or sport's clothes have been especially priced at $4.00. They are khaki-kool or taffeta, trimmed with Oriental banding and are equipped with purse and mirror, those two feminine indispensables. A pay-as-you-enter device in the way of a gay decoration attached to the bottom of the bag has just room enough for three nickels—a saving of time and temper not to be despised in hours of haste.

* * *

(So many women in so many places ask for a little help in their buying that the *Woman Citizen* has opened this department with the desire to present in it the most available values in clothes, in toilet accessories, in furniture, in household conveniences, etc. Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.) B. G.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

July 21, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 8

(Copyright 1917)

Her Hobble Skirt. Cartoon by C. S. Batchelor ..... Cover
Don't You Wish You Were a Chippewa? 131
Tactics 131
No Constitutional Convention for Indiana 131
May Vote at Caucuses 131
Speaking of Sex Antagonism 131
Woman Citizen's Food Number on August 4 132
Woman Heads National Education Association 132
Some Suffrage Points 132
A Political Leader Speaks 133
Colorado Likes It 133
From Generation to Generation 133
Helping Make the World Safe for Democracy 134-135
Make Democracy Safe for Woman 134-135
What a Congresswoman Has Done for Working Women 136
Women Voters Are Win-the-War-Women 137
Making Tennessee See 138
Jubilee of the Leader of England's Suffragists 139
National Convention of Business Women 139
As a War Measure 140

Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied by payment in advance. Send cash, money order, or New York draft. We have to pay 10c. exchange on all personal checks.

Subscriptions sent in by agents must also be accompanied by payment in advance.

No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped without further notice.

A renewal notice will be sent to non-delinquent subscribers four weeks in advance of expiration of subscription.

Renewals must be accompanied by payment, or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at $1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

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3. The eight-hour day.
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10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

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My dear Madam:

It is a pleasure to mention to you the value we have found through advertising in *The Woman Citizen.* Many inquiries have come from the first insertion, all of them from women of such excellent standing, in such widely separated communities, as well as New York City, that it is evident your magazine is a splendid medium for discriminating shops.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) HORACE HOLLEY
Business Manager

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 21, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Don't You Wish You Were a Chippewa Squaw?

LO, the free Indian! His democracy puts to shame that of the Great White Father at Washington.

In Council at Bemidji, Minnesota, the Chippewas gave suffrage to women on July 12 by a vote of two to one.

There is nothing eighteenth-century about the democracy of the Chippewa. Not only does it recognize that the principle of government by the people is a travesty unless women are admitted to be people; it goes further, and shuts out from the voting prerogative the high muck-a-mucks of the tribe, the chiefs, who hold their jobs by tricks of prestige that modern democracy refuses to countenance—whether the application be made in Russia or the land of the Chippewas. "Modern Indians are democrats, not monarchists!" crow the Chippewas.

Australian women, New Zealand women, Norwegian women, Danish women, Icelandic women, Finnish women, Russian women, Canadian women, English women, Scotch women, Welsh women, Irish women, French women, Chippewa women—are all the women of all the lands to outdistance American women in the race toward real democracy?

We ask it of the 65th Congress.

Tactics

A GREAT democratic principle is worth working for. But it is not enough to work for a thing.

You must work for it in such a way that you get what you work for.

You mustn't just spin around on your heels.

If you can't show results, go take a back seat and check up, while the world forges on.

For years the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been working for the advancement of suffrage in the United States in accord with definite policies and a definite scheme of tactics. Go back as far as you like in the suffrage history of this country and you will find that there has not been a suffrage victory won for state or nation that was not won by virtue of those policies through the application of those tactics. Come forward as far as you please and you will still find that every concrete instance of political victory that distinguishes the suffrage record down to the moment has been won by virtue of those same policies applied through those same tactics.

Specifically, just what has been won?

Here is what:

Eleven states have won full woman suffrage;

Seven states have won presidential suffrage for women;

Five states have won municipal suffrage for women;

One state has won full suffrage at the primaries for women.

The principle of woman suffrage has been made secure in the platform of every political party in the United States;

The federal suffrage amendment stands today immeasurably advanced as a national political issue.

The record rather seems to make the case for the tactics.

No Constitutional Convention for Indiana

THERE will be no constitutional convention in Indiana in January, and no election of delegates thereto in September, and no votes therefor by either men or women.

The decision of the Supreme Court sets forth that a constitutional convention can be held only after the Legislature has referred the matter to the direct vote of the people.

The decision applies to men and women voters alike and does not in any way affect the suffrage rights recently bestowed on Indiana women.

Indiana women are emphasizing their intention to redouble their efforts toward the attainment of an amendment to the present constitution for both full suffrage and prohibition, each of which was obtained by statute at the last Legislature. They are continuing the work of education and agitation for municipal elections in November, deferring their polling registration until later.

May Vote at Caucuses

MINNEAPOLIS women were very busy lately voting and being voted for at public caucuses for delegates to the Hennepin County Public Safety Association. There were 498 delegates chosen from Minneapolis, three from each of the city precincts, and 117 more from the 39 county precincts. Caucuses were held in the evening in front of the polling places designated at the last general election. As this voting was carried on at night, women seem to have run all the traditional dangers of the "filth and mire of politics." No casualties are reported.

Speaking of Sex Antagonism

The first subscriber to be enrolled upon the books of the *Woman Citizen* was the Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine, with headquarters at 178 Middle Street, Portland, Me. This organization has for its motto, "Equality is Equity."

The Food Number

AUGUST 4th has been selected as the date of the *Woman Citizen* "Food Number."

Canning, Dehydrating, Economical Dishes, Practical Recipes, Nutritive Values of Foods; Special Features, by writers of such national significance on household economics as Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick; Free-for-all Discussions of the Much-Mooted Topic of Corn Meal and the Relative Values of northern and southern meal-milling processes; Summaries of the Food Administration's program, and of the Recommendations of the Agricultural Department—these are a few of the features scheduled for the "Food Number." There will also be some Suffrage Cans offered cheap, and a few little helpful household hints for the men—God bless 'em.

The *Woman Citizen* is already indebted to its readers for a number of valuable responses to its appeal for help. It wants a number more.

Woman Heads National Education Association

MARY C. C. BRADFORD, of Colorado, has been elected president of the National Education Association. Mrs. Bradford is a noted educator, being superintendent of public instruction for Colorado. Three other women were named as vice-presidents: Namely, Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Washington, Mary Eastman Woolley, of Boston, and Anna Webb Blanton, of Texas.

Some Suffrage Points

SOME of the points brought out at the Massachusetts hearing had more than local interest.

A leading member of the Constitutional Convention, who made the opening address for the petitioners, said in answer to the claim that the adverse verdict given by the voters two or three years ago should govern us to-day:

"We are living in a new world. The world of two or three years ago is gone forever. Neither you nor your children's children will see the conditions restored that existed before the war. For fifty years we shall have with us the maimed and the dependent; and in the measures we shall adopt for their care, and for the other problems arising out of the new conditions, we shall need the cooperation of both the men and the women of the United States."

A working girl who was put forward to speak by the opponents of equal rights said she thought that working women had no need of a vote. A member of the Constitutional Convention asked her if she belonged to any labor organization. She answered, "No, I do not think it is necessary for working women to organize."

Another speaker emphasized the world-wide sweep of this reform. He said:

"In the last five years I have traveled through more than half the nations of the world, on business in connection with the universities; and everywhere I was impressed by the power of two great movements—not local or national, but world movements. One was towards democracy, the other towards equal rights for women.

"The Russian revolution was not sudden; the forces that led to it had been growing for years. In St. Petersburg I found all the thousands of university students democratic. I talked with officers, with members of the various city dumas, etc., and everywhere I found the democratic tendency. Alongside with it everywhere I found the movement for enlarged rights for women. At the University of St. Petersburg I saw a small building, originally meant to hold 800 women medical students. I found about 8,000 women crowded into it—students in all lines. The most interesting thing was the character of the faculty. Under the old government, when any professor in the men's university became too radical, he was removed, and sent over to teach the women. Apparently they thought the women's opinions would be ineffective. In consequence the faculty of the women's department was made up of the brainiest and most revolutionary men in the country. The old régime in Russia has found to its cost that it made a mistake in ignoring the woman movement; for when the curtain was drawn away from these great forces by the revolution, it was found that the rise of woman was an integral part of it. This is not a local movement only. In China, in Persia, in Turkey, clear up through to those countries that stand at the apex of civilization as judged by the low rate of infant mortality, the small percentage of illiteracy, and the wide spread of human welfare—there you find this woman movement an integral part of the rise of democracy."

The hearing illustrated the wide sweep of the suffrage movement, for, so far as possible, a representative from each enfranchised State and country was there to speak. It also illustrated the movement's persistency. Four years before I was born, Lucy Stone spoke for equal suffrage before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853. Then no women in the United States had a vote, except widows with children of school age in Kentucky, who might vote for the school committee. This time we spoke under a great suffrage map showing that women already have suffrage throughout much more than half of this country.

> "For freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is always won."

A. S. B.

(It was by a vote of 9 to 6 that the Constitutional Convention Committee on Suffrage opposed consideration of an amendment providing for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, on July 13. Two members of the committee announced that they would advocate full suffrage for women on the floor of the convention, while four others gave notice that they would support a measure permitting women to vote for Presidential Electors, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.)

The Exchange National Bank and the Spokane-Eastern Trust Company, two leading banks of the Pacific Northwest, are replacing with women the positions left vacant by men answering the call to arms. The presidents of these institutions, Mr. E. C. Coman and Mr. R. Lewis Rutter, announce that the women will receive the same salary paid the men who preceded them.

A Political Leader Speaks

A UNIQUE feature marked the recent hearing before the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The Republican floor leader of the Rhode Island House of Representatives was present, to tell why the Rhode Island Legislature had given women presidential suffrage by a vote of 32 to 3 in the Senate and 71 to 20 in the House.

As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee he had, in his own words, "nursed the bill through," and he was evidently proud of it. "Rhode Island has the reputation of being a conservative state, and in some respects deserves it," he said, "but in this matter we have taken a step ahead of you."

He referred to the many unsuccessful efforts to put the bill through in the past. "But, while we were fooling with the matter, the Legislatures of other states were doing something," he said. "The movement grew rapidly throughout the country; all the national parties endorsed it; the Governor of Rhode Island came out for it.

"The women working for the measure in Rhode Island were tactful and persistent. When their bill was held up in committee, they went outside, to the organization of the leading political party, and created a friendly atmosphere. After the Republican organization decided to back the bill, there was no further trouble.

"I have seen that this thing has got to be faced by men in public life, and faced soon; and it may as well be faced squarely. I began to read the arguments, and I have come to the conviction that there is not an argument against votes for women that cannot be used as an argument against votes for men. The spread of suffrage from state to state is the answer to all these objections.

"In our action upon the question, we reflected public sentiment—not necessarily that of our state, but that of one-half the country, and that of three-fourths of the territory where the white race lives.

"Woman suffrage can be supported on grounds of sound public policy. Personally, I do not think women ought to have the ballot unless their vote is going to be used for the public good. But I have observed in the Rhode Island Legislature that almost every proposal for ethical, social and protective legislation comes from some group of women, and the opposition to it comes from some group of men whose money interests are hostile to it. In granting equal suffrage, you are bringing to the aid of men in public affairs that force which for years has been supreme in the home in promoting good morals, in helping the afflicted, and in looking out for human well being."

This address, coming from a man of much influence in the politics of a neighboring state, was listened to with evident interest by the Committee. In fact, a feature of the hearing was the number of men in public life who spoke for woman suffrage, some by request, but more of them volunteering their services.

A. S. B.

It is interesting to read in a California paper, "In the East they are *yet* working for woman suffrage."

Colorado Likes It

RESOLUTIONS testifying to the good effects of equal suffrage have been passed by the Legislatures of California, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and other communities where women vote. In some of them, such resolutions have been passed over and over again—always by a unanimous vote, or very nearly so.

This year two different resolutions in favor of equal suffrage came up in the Colorado Legislature. One was accepted and the other was not. A resolution failed to pass that called upon Congress to adopt the Federal Amendment for nation-wide suffrage—a measure to which there is opposition on the ground of states' rights from some men who are strongly in favor of woman suffrage as a general principle. The opponents of equal rights in the Maine campaign and elsewhere are making much of the fact that this resolution did not pass, and are dishonestly suppressing all mention of the other resolution, which was adopted. It reads:

"*Whereas*, our Western states have already enfranchised a large portion of the womanhood of our nation, and the results of equal suffrage in its practical operation have fully justified the wisdom, patriotism and fairness of its adoption, and have enabled the women voters, by the refining influence of their womanhood, to fulfill the lofty ideals of those who favor the increased purity of the ballot and the application of a clearer conscience to our public affairs; be it

"*Resolved*, that we hereby declare our UNWAVERING allegiance to the cause of equal suffrage as a fundamental principle of enlightened civilization; that we further declare our gratification at the steady progress which has been made in the extension of this principle through the various states adopting it; and that we welcome with unqualified approval the evident onward march of this same principle until the system of taxation without representation shall cease to be."

The opponents of equal rights for women are welcome to all the satisfaction that they can get out of this.

A. S. B.

From Generation to Generation

EQUAL suffrage is sometimes spoken of as an untried experiment. At the recent hearing on this question before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, a young woman from the West said:

"I am a woman voter of the fourth generation. My mother, my grandmother and my great-grandmother voted upon all the questions on which the men of their families had the right to vote. With us the matter is absolutely settled. I have never heard a man say a word against it. When I was getting ready to come to this hearing, and my little boy learned that it was because Massachusetts women are not allowed to vote, he said:

"'But, mamma, why don't the Massachusetts women call out the State militia?'"

A. S. B.

In the annual English spring elections to church vestries more than three times as many women have been appointed wardens as ever before, emphasizing the growing importance of women in the affairs of the Church of England.

Helping Make the World Safe for Democracy

War Service Work

War service work has been pushed with a vim by Maryland suffragists. From the formation of the Commission for War Emergency Work, appointed by the Governor, suffragists have been a responsible factor in the work accomplished. The Commission is now the Maryland branch of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, vice-president of the State Suffrage League, is a member of the executive board of the Commission, and Mrs. W. M. Maloy, the secretary of the Commission, is prominent in suffrage work. The Americanization department of the Commission is entirely under the jurisdiction of the suffrage league. Mrs. Ellicott is chairman of this division for the Commission and Mrs. Emil Crockin is chairman of the Americanization work of the league.

Baltimore offers many opportunities for practical work to the Americanization committee. Investigation has brought out the fact that many of the aliens are anxious for instruction in English and citizenship. The committee will work for the establishment of night schools which will adequately meet the demands.

The Committee on the Conservation of Women in Industry is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur Willard, a prominent suffrage worker and first auditor of the State Suffrage Association. The business men's organizations in all the larger cities have pledged their cooperation to the suffragists in the protection of women in industry duuring the war period.

Red Cross Work in Minnesota

Minneapolis suffragists are contributing much needed "war chests" as a means of helping Uncle Sam to win the war, but bandages, operating gowns, sheets, helmets, towels and other articles are taking the place traditionally occupied by bullets and powder. The Hennepin County headquarters of the suffragists now flies a Red Cross flag, and the suffragists have formed a Red Cross unit, which shares the honor of flying the Red Cross flag with the regular Red Cross headquarters and the Woman's club of Minneapolis.

Five days each week the Minneapolis suffragists are busy with their well-defined program of Red Cross war service. On Monday the captains and supervisors cut out and prepare the work for the week. Tuesday is sewing day of the Pathfinders' club of Minneapolis; Wednesday the sewing day of the Sunshine workers, and Thursday and Friday general Red Cross sewing days for all the workers. Lessons in knitting the required articles for the "Minnesota" are given Friday morning. The picking of the oakum and the delicate gauze work, which must be handled carefully in order to insure the success of the Red Cross Work, are two diversions in which the Minneapolis suffragists have become experts. The oakum is picked apart and made into absorbent pads for use in the base hospitals of the United States Army.

Suffrage Gardens in Wisconsin

Suffrage gardens abound in Wisconsin. The president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, is chairman of the Muncipal Garden Committee in her home town of Waukesha. As a result of the activities of the committee a much larger amount of land is under cultivation than ever before.

Working in harmony with the Council of National Defense, Wisconsin has a State Council of Defense, and each county has a County Council of Defense—the whole system being devised to unify and co-ordinate the work of all patriotic persons. The State Council of Defense has a woman member, Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, Madison, and every County Council has a woman member, so that women no less than men are drafted for service in Wisconsin. In many instances the woman members of County Councils are active suffragists.

Make Democracy Safe for Woman

"Nine millions of women, whom men could not or would not support, were employed before the war in commerce and industry in this country. Before our transports have ceased plowing their way to France, nine millions more may stand in men's shoes, doing men's work. And millions more, cradling the sons of men and making the world safe for democracy, will ask: Is it right, is it just, that we who have fought the battle with you to perpetuate the great principles of the Declaration shall alone of all the world be denied the privileges those principles assure?

"Women need not be discouraged. The clouds have broken for them. Not long now must they endure the stench of dirty streets, death-bearing to their children, the saloon thrusting its nose into their backyards, the thousand and one evils which result from masculine law-making, which knows no woman's pity in its sentences, no woman's soul in its phrases and no woman's thirst for justice in its conception. Woman will be loosed here, as she will be in England, from the tyranny of subjection, and the march toward our ideals will be visibly quickened by the warm spirit of her participation.

"The world can be made safe for democracy only when democracy is made safe for woman."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

To Raise Big Fund in Illinois

The Women's Emergency League of Illinois has set September 19 as the opening day for the big drive which is to raise $600,000 for a statewide campaign in the interests of the constitutional convention. Ten days is the time allotted for the completion of the financial drive.

It was formerly announced the drive would take place in June, but owing to the fact that the Red Cross would start a campaign for $5,000,000 in June the league decided it was their patriotic duty to waive their plans.

Arkansas Woman's Record

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., has received a letter from Mr. Will G. Akers, President of the Young Men's Bureau, Little Rock Board of Commerce, which makes a point of the effective help rendered by Southern suffragists in the Liberty Loan campaign. The letter says:

"Permit me to express to you the appreciation of the Little Rock Clearing-house Association, of the Young Men's Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce, of Mr. E. H. McCulloch, chairman of the latter organization's committee on park and open air meetings, and myself, for the willing and generous response which you made to our requests for your time in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign. Upon every hand I hear people commenting upon your addresses in a manner which plainly shows that what you said not only induced but compelled earnest, serious thought. In this campaign your influence has made itself felt in marked degree."

Appointed on War Committee

A distinct honor has come to Miss Lucy Carlisle Watson of Utica, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Twelfth District, in her appointment on the Committee of Women in Industry. Miss Watson received her appointment from Samuel Gompers, who is head of the Committee on Labor in the Council of National Defense, recently created by Congress. Miss Watson has accepted.

Uticans generally are proud of the recognition given one of their estimable women, and especially are the suffragists gratified, for Miss Watson is known as one of the most consistent and best informed suffrage workers in her district. She is a member of one of Utica's oldest and most prominent families and a lady of culture of a high type. Gracious and kindly, she is ever watchful of the best interests of her home city, and she is untiring in her zeal for women's enfranchisement.

W. R. Ellis.

Helping Make the World Safe for Democracy

The Size of the Task

Appointed to co-ordinate the organized forces of the women of the country in order to secure greater efficiency in defense work for the nation, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense began its work by appointing a temporary chairman in each of the forty-eight states. This temporary chairman's business was to call into executive conferences the presidents of all the state organizations of women. Out of this group a permanent committee of state chairmen has been formed, composed of one representative from each state organization of women willing to cooperate. It will continue during the war or as long afterwards as the Council of National Defense may direct. Naturally this composite committee of state representatives will ramify into counties, cities and towns.

It is the advice of Dr. Shaw's central committee that the state committees departmentalize their work with a competent chief for each department along the following lines: Finance; registration for service in home relief; allied relief; increase of food; conservation of food; protection of women workers as regards wages, hours, conditions; conservation of the health and welfare of children; courses of instruction to include current events concerning women's war work; training classes in work for which the state furnishes a demand, such as motor service, wireless telegraphy, and the "preservation of those inner defenses of our national life, both material and spiritual, which, if allowed to weaken, must weaken the entire national structure."

In each and every case the Woman's Committee will work under the direction of the Governmental Departments, and with the advice of experts at the disposal of the Council of National Defense.

Lead in Patriotic Service

The suffragists of Mainstee, Mich., are furnishing the very best of evidence that real suffragists lead everywhere in patriotic service.

The very successful Manistee chapter of the Red Cross was started under equal suffrage effort, and the same faithful workers were the pioneers in the War Garden ideas and in the food conservation plans.

Under the able leadership of Miss Ida M. Brownrigg, the women of Manistee County are demonstrating that they know how to discharge their full duty in war as well as peace.

For the Soldiers

The Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene is undertaking in Connecticut the work of providing wholesome recreation for the soldiers in the camps and guarding them as far as possible from immorality and the danger of venereal diseases. The Field Secretary of the society is Dr. Valeria H. Parker. Dr. Parker is forming groups, consisting of the representatives of every kind of association which takes an interest in the work. The first group to be formed is at New Haven, where the Equal Franchise League is taking the foremost part in the work. Dr. Parker is a strong suffragist, and she looks to the suffragists to provide the active workers in all the groups, though she also hopes for co-operation from the Y. W. C. A., the churches and other organizations.

Make Democracy Safe for Woman

"No matter what we may think about state rights and the policy of permitting each state to take its own time about granting suffrage to women, we should reflect that changed conditions require a revision in our statesmanship as well as in other things. . . .

If Congress would enact what is known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment the money which now goes to support the woman suffrage propaganda, and the time and energy expended by the good ladies would be conserved and turned over to the support and sustenance of the government. A further propaganda and the further spending of vast sums of money and energy may be considered a useless waste, and this is no time to waste money or energy. What the women of Europe have done for their respective countries during the war there, our women can do for us over here during the war. . . . Every one knows that woman suffrage is inevitable, and that it is sure to be an accomplished fact of the near future. Congress, therefore, should enact the necessary legislation and end the matter, and relieve one-half of our population by granting its desires and long-entertained wishes."—News-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.

Minnesota Women Save the Day for New School Buildings

The women of Minnesota have school and library suffrage, but by the charter of St. Paul school officials are appointed, so that the women of the capital city have not even the limited franchise that the women of other cities and towns of the state enjoy. Recently the question of issuing $3,000,000 worth of bonds to improve the schools was before the voters, and the city attorney very properly ruled that as this was a school question women also could vote.

A school survey by several of the most competent educators of the country had shown the needs of the schools in a clear and comprehensive manner, so the women felt safe in working heartily for the bonds. The Mothers' Clubs made an active campaign and other women's organizations endorsed the bonds.

According to the charter, sixty per cent of the vote cast is necessary to authorize the city council to issue bonds. At this election the men gave but 58½ per cent of their vote for the school bonds, while the woman recorded a vote of 68 per cent in favor, thus making good the shortage in the men's vote and securing much needed funds for new school buildings.

Susan Sewall Chapin,
Chairman of Press Committee,
Woman's Welfare League,
St. Paul.

Alabama Suffragists Make a Record

Alabama suffragists rendered distinctive service to their state and to the nation during the month of June. Seventy Birmingham suffragists served on the boards of registration selected for the registering of men for selective conscription. They divided the responsibility equally with the men and their work was such as to call forth most favorable comment from city and state officials. Mayor Ward of Birmingham expressed the thanks of the city for the prompt and business-like assistance given. This service was voluntary. Mrs. Solon Jacobs was chairman of the registrars' committee.

The suffragists of Birmingham had the honor, too, to be the first organized body to undertake the popularization of the Liberty bonds, and they succeeded so well that the women's committee sold more than $100,000 worth of the bonds. Mrs. Jack Bowron led all the saleswomen, with a total of $30,000. Mrs. O. H. Moore was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Suffrage gained a notable victory in the southern states when the Southern Association of College Women adopted the following resolution at their convention in Washington in April:

"Whereas, woman suffrage is a definite step in the evolution of the woman movement; and, whereas, the S. A. C. W. is an organization having advancement of women as its main purpose; and, whereas, the education of the youth lies in the hands of the electors in many states; therefore we, as a body of educated women, recommend that the S. A. C. W. endorse woman suffrage."

August 4th Food Number

Ask for the August 4th number of the Woman Citizen at your news-dealer's. Ask for it twice. Once to read and once to pass along. It will carry special features dealing with food conservation that you will find nowhere else.

What a Congresswoman Has Done for Working Women

By Ethel M. Smith, Chairman of Committee for Protection of Women's Work in Wartime

The political significance of a woman's presence on the floor of Congress is a thing which did not need to be demonstrated. The actual achievement of Jeannette Rankin as a Congresswoman, was, on the other hand, a thing which time and her own acts must record. Suffragists, therefore, and wage-earning women in particular, will exult accordingly in the conspicuous victory Miss Rankin has won during the past week for the 3,000 women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

Miss Rankin brought about, within a week, an investigation of the complaints of excessive overtime in this large Federal workshop, and *after one day's testimony* an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the director of the plant to restore the 8-hour day. This released some 3,000 women from shifts of 10, 12, and 16 hours, *day and night, seven days a week*. "The appearance of the witnesses, as much as their testimony," was the eloquent comment of the newspapers, "convinced the committee that the shorter work day was necessary."

The fight against these conditions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which was started in April, has been, throughout, a fight by women for women. Of all the men officials and the men's organizations that might have taken up the cause of these 3,000 overworked women, not one has made a move. Not even the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense has been heard to remonstrate against this flagrant violation of labor standards on the part of the Government—a supposedly model employer. One lone man, a fighting minister of the gospel, did raise a voice in protest. Otherwise only women, individually and collectively, made the fight—and won.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, and there has never been any doubt that Secretary McAdoo would discountenance the conditions of the Bureau, once he was convinced of their existence. Secretary McAdoo, however, cannot be personally familiar with the work of all the bureaus and the many thousands of employees under his department. The difficulty has, therefore, been to bring the situation adequately to his attention, as against the counter representations of the Director of the Bureau, Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, his trusted subordinate.

Some time in April, when a 12-hour schedule was announced by Director Ralph for certain divisions of women that had previously worked 8 and 10 hours a day, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Committee on Protection of Women's Labor, protested to Secretary McAdoo in a letter which was given to the newspapers. The Secretary called upon Director Ralph for a report, which at that time showed 545 women working on 12-hour shifts, night and day, although the Civil Service registers showed an ample list of eligibles to make up three 8-hour shifts. Mr. Ralph promised improvement, and did actually obtain from the Civil Service Commissions 135 additional women employees to relieve the pressure. The need was for hundreds more, however, and the work on liberty bonds, revenue stamps, bank notes, etc., was piling up ahead. Director Ralph told his people that they must "do their bit to win the war," penalized those who complained, and denounced them in public for lack of patriotism.

JEANNETTE RANKIN MAKING A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1913

The National American Woman Suffrage Association made a second protest some time in May and brought the situation to the attention of the National Women's Trade Union League convention at Kansas City, June 5. This convention adopted resolutions of protest, which were presented to Secretary McAdoo a few days later by a deputation of trade union women, headed by Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The delegates to a convention of the Illinois division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense also adopted resolutions of protest, proposed by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, and forwarded them to Washington.

By this time the Bureau girls, who at first had feared the loss of their positions under Mr. Ralph if they made an open fight, gained courage and entered the field in active fashion. They secured a resolution from the little church with the fighting pastor, who talked very plainly in the newspapers, and about the same time some of the girls sought out Miss Rankin.

Miss Rankin secured a pass to the Bureau through another member of Congress, and visited the place incognito. The next day she told the newspapers what she had seen, and called for an investigation. She proposed, she said, if there was not law enough already to protect these women, to introduce a law that would.

Thereupon occurred a record-breaking event in the Government service. A Treasury Department Investigating Committee was appointed at once, testimony was invited the next day, Miss Rankin was there, and a hundred or more girls crowded the doors for a chance to tell their stories. Only 46 of them were heard. That was enough. Before the day was over the committee had reported a recommendation for restoration of the 8-hour day, and Secretary McAdoo had issued the order, which took effect for the entire establishment two days' later.

Nobody ever heard before, it is said, of an intra-departmental investigation which did not exonerate the defendant. And no investigation of this kind ever brought in a finding so quickly.

A Timely Appeal

The following pledge card, to be signed by the members of an organization of many thousand women, is significant:

Mr. HERBERT C. HOOVER,
Food Commisioner, Washington.

I shall be glad to join in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of this committee for the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit.

In pledging my co-operation in this most important matter, may I not in turn, as a member of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, the largest fraternal society for women in the world and a United States organization, ask your aid in bringing to an early issue the granting of woman suffrage to the women citizens of the United States, so that we, as women, may be able to give more effectually to our beloved country the aid which we are being called upon and are expected to give. Our help is gladly given you, may we not feel that yours is as gladly given us?

Fraternally yours,

....
(Name) (Street Address)

....
(Location) (State)

Women Voters Are Win-the-War Women

By Mary Crothers Liddell, Sydney, N. S. W.

Australian women took a leading part in the recent election campaign. The successful establishment of a National Party to guide the destinies of the Commonwealth for at least three years is undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the women workers and voters. Roused by the spirited example set by the women of the mother state, N. S. W., a few weeks previously, in their state campaign, the women of the Commonwealth emerged from the patriotic depots and Red Cross workshops to throw the weight of their efforts into the far-reaching patriotic labor of placing a National Party in power, pledged in the first and last instance to strain every effort to "win the war."

No other pledge could have drawn the women from their self-appointed task of supplying the needs of their soldiers into the arena of politics. For almost three years, the women of the Commonwealth have counted themselves, and all else, as naught, that the men who fight their battles might gain, and the knowledge that the grand stream of patriotic work was not stemmed for a day by the hearty participation of workers in electioneering efforts is a splendid tribute to women's endurance and capacity for work. Each political campaigner voluntarily and cheerfully elected to continue her efforts in the patriotic depots, on the completion of her day's labor in the political field. Success crowned the efforts of a fine little band of women speakers. Candidates for political honors quickly realized the advantage of securing their services. One in particular, Miss Preston Stanley—known in the western states of America—chosen leader of the woman section of the national campaign, and ardent worker in the woman movement cause, took the platform with the leaders and prominent speakers in the ministerial ranks and created quite a furore of applause.

Three women candidates for the House of Representatives fought under the Labor Party banner in N. S. W. Though they were defeated at the poll—not by an overwhelming majority—they succeeded in proving women's right and fitness to seek the support of the electors, and they certainly disproved a time-worn belief in Australia, viz., that women are physically unfitted for the strenuous labor of conducting an election campaign. The three women candidates finished as gamely as they began, with a record for financial economics in campaigning.

The munificent sum of fifty dollars was granted from the depleted party funds to each woman to conduct her campaign—this works out at about five cents per mile of the division which they sought to represent. There is a strong impression abroad that we shall have a much larger percentage of women candidates in future contests.

Anti-shouting campaigns have followed on the heels of the election. Initiated by leading Red Cross women and urged by the National Council of Women, the movement has, of course, a patriotic origin and bearing. Returned soldiers, and even those who are going forth to do their bit, are suffering from the effects of a too generous and good-natured public making free use of the long established habit of "treating." Good fellowship and appreciation of national service rendered is thus expressed by a generous "shouting" of alcoholic liquor, and the soldier's manliness suffers accordingly. An army of women speakers and organizers are abroad in N. S. W. rousing the public to a sense of their responsibility in the matter, enrolling names on a monster petition to be presented before Parliament when it meets in July and enlisting whole-hearted support to enforce the establishment of a war measure similar to that in operation in England early in the first session of the National Parliament.

> *"For almost three years the women of the Commonwealth have counted themselves and all else as naught, that the men who fight their battles might gain."*
>
> *"Child welfare has never been so prominent throughout the Commonwealth as at present."*
>
> *"Ante-natal clinics, where skilled attention and advice will be given expectant mothers, is the latest proposal of the Federal Committee."*

Child welfare has never been so prominent throughout the Commonwealth as at present. The children's movement is now considered of urgent national importance and steps are being taken to insure the better protection and skilful upbringing of infants and children. The effects of an Infant's and Child's Welfare Conference of all organizations which are engaged in work of different yet related kinds of child welfare, being held in Sydney at present under the aegis of a coterie of public women devoted to the cause, will, it is expected, be wide-spread in its results and the linking up of the different states will surely follow. Co-operation and co-ordination have been lacking in the past, but the active determination of the women of Sydney to correct this mistake will not go unrewarded. Medical women and leading women educators are taking a prominent part in this matter. You will be interested to know that children's garden clubs, as conducted in America, are being given a place of honor in the discussions. Two clubs have been formed under the auspices of the Women's Horticultural and Home Industries Society within the last two months. An effort is being made to interest the Government sufficiently in the movement to secure small grants of land in suitable places for the use of these juvenile gardeners.

Ante-natal clinics, where skilled attention and advice will be given expectant mothers, is the latest proposal of the Federal Committee. The clinics are to be supplemented by the education of growing girls in the knowledge of the hygiene of infant life, the visitation, at their homes, of all mothers with young infants by expert women health visitors, and exact sanitary control of the environments of the child by health authorities legally responsible. The needs of the work-weary housekeeping mothers are being voiced by the members of the Sydney Feminist Club, who are making a strong effort to have a scheme of hourly help put into operation. The possibility of affecting the public mind to bring about a beneficial reform in married conditions is also under the active consideration of this club, which consists of a small number of active spirits in the cause of womanhood.

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

One thousand women attended the twenty-six economic schools held in Kansas last year.

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The Woman Suffrage Party in New York City now has a signed up membership of 500,000.

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The suffragists of Richmond, Va., did effective work on July 10 when the women householders of Virginia were registered in the National Food Conservation. Sixty organizations took part in the registering, the suffrage organization providing 150 women to do its share of the work.

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The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association has unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the "camp mother" as an army institution. The resolution asks Congress to incorporate and equip, as part of the military camps, tents in charge of women to be known as "camp mothers," who are to minister and look after the comfort of the soldiers.

—

A woman factory inspector in every county in the state of Michigan is the aim of Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, and Chairman of the Department for the Protection of Women in Industry, under the Michigan Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Making Tennessee See

By Mary P. McVeigh, Treasurer, Tenn. Equal Suffrage Assn.

There is no more energetic body in the South than the executive committee of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. These officers, headed by Miss Margaret H. Ervin, of Chattanooga, president, in connection with numerous efficient affiliated leagues, largely influence the program of woman's activity in the state.

For the last few months, or since the declaration of a state of war, the subject of equal suffrage, per se, has not been agitated, and suffragists in cities, towns, villages, and at crossroads have given themselves to gardening and farming, gathering and canning, teaching and practicing food conservation, aiding the Y. M. C. A. in establishing army camps, Red Cross sewing, gun practice, preparatory to home and coast defense, and other lines of practical patriotism.

We believe that such indirect tactics will result in victory for "the cause."

Not one of the thinking, studious, fair-minded men of this great commonwealth opposes woman suffrage; all work for it, and applaud its approach. The useful and conspicuous part that women of Tennessee, of the South, of the United States, and throughout the whole blessed world, are taking in material affairs, labor, industrial, official, and military, is a living answer to the few timid souls who feared women were not strong enough to go to the polls and cast a ballot. And, be it noted, woman's tenderness and gentleness are not being impaired by contact with conditions of the world; rather her sympathy is increasing with her first-hand knowledge of life's realities.

Woman's unquestioned, unfailing, and well-directed patriotism is awakening in the minds of men who had not before thought of it a consideration of the justice and wisdom of granting women a voice in their own government. A division of responsibility should be welcomed by man, to the end that he may do his own part more efficiently, and woman do her special work, not all the work.

The writing of a new constitution for Tennessee, which is to be voted upon by (a part of) the people July 28, is an open door for the enfranchisement of women in this state, and the measure is receiving strong support from every suffrage league. The large cities have been thoroughly converted to Tennessee's necessity for a modern constitution, and an educational campaign ("To Make Tennessee See") is being waged in rural counties. The basis of representation in the convention has been equitably arranged, and during the next few weeks thousands of letters and leaflets are to be mailed, posters and stickers displayed, and millions of cubic feet of oratory set in motion. (Motion is the natural property of feet, isn't it?)

The state route to the goal has been—we say with sorrow—disappointing and slow, and we shall be delighted to see the triumph of the Federal Amendment. This state association may be relied upon to do its full part in the plan of the "National." We heartily concur in the idea of "changing the general belief in suffrage to suffrage *now*."

We know:

There'll be votes for women as there are votes for men,

We all see it's coming: the question is "*when?*"

Contributions Received June 1 to 30, 1917

Report of Emma Winner Rogers

Treasurer National American Woman Suffrage Association

GENERAL DONATIONS

Mrs. Mary E. Prochl	$1.00
Mrs. Earl Cliffinger	1.00
Mrs. Stillman	1.00
Mrs. M. F. Johnston	1.00
Dr. J. H. Cooper	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Cooper	1.00
Mrs. Nettie King	1.00
Mrs. Wilbur Topping	1.00
Mrs. Alma Jaggers	1.00
Miss Louise Barbour	1.00
Prof. O. P. Kinsey	1.00
Mrs. O. P. Kinsey	1.00
Mrs. Sam Porter	1.00
Mrs. Alva Leonard	1.00
Mrs. Gail Calmerton	1.00
Anna H. Shaw (Receipts from Sets History)	100.00
Anna H. Shaw (Donation S. B. Anthony Room)	63.05
Mrs. Andrew Keek	1.00
Mrs. Alma Sickler	1.00
Mrs. Katharine Isbell	1.00
Miss Prudence Winterowd	1.00
Effie McCollum Jones	5.00
Miss Isabel Oakey	1.00
Suf. Federation Proceeds Whist Drive	91.35
Sara B. Floyd	1.00
Mrs. Medill McCormick	3.00
Mrs. William Allee (Collected)	3.00
Mrs. Horace Stillwell	85.00
Mrs. A. H. Beardsley	1.00
Mr. A. H. Beardsley	1.00
Mrs. Frank H. Davis	1.00
Mrs. S. J. Young	1.00
Mrs. Charles Wood	250.00
Irene FitzGerald	10.00
	$635.40

Forward	$635.40

RUSSIAN FUND

Mrs. Samuel Henning	10.00
Leonora Scott	25.00
Chicago Equal Suffrage Association	25.00
Missouri Equal Suffrage Association	5.00
Hyannis, Massachusetts, League	3.00
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	137.00
Wisconsin Equal Suffrage Association	48.00
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	10.00
N. J. Woman Suffrage Association	8.00
	271.00

CAMPAIGNS

A Massachusetts friend	100.00

ANNUAL PLEDGES

Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia	35.00
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association	250.00
Mrs. Frank Bethell	40.00
Mrs. Joseph Fels	1,000.00
Miss Kate Gleason	200.00
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association	1,000.00
Mrs. William Allee	30.00
Dr. William Allee	30.00
Carrie Chapman Catt	304.55
Missouri Equal Suffrage Association	50.00
Michigan Equal Suffrage Association	215.35
Mrs. Winston Churchill	100.00
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	500.00
Louisiana State Suffrage Association	25.00
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	50.00
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	94.65
	3,924.55

DUES

Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	20.00
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	9.58
Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina	5.00
	34.58
Total	$4,965.53

The *Woman Citizen* will give over its issue of August 4 to a consideration of the Nation's Food Question.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Jubilee of Leader of England's United Suffragists

In the month of June, the English woman suffrage bill passed its final reading in the House of Commons with an overwhelming majority.

In the month of June, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D., president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, celebrated her seventieth birthday, which was at the same time a golden jubilee marking the completion of fifty years of suffrage work. On the morning of her birthday, June 11, William Dunn, Lord Mayor of London, sent her "the best wishes of the citizens of London." But the National Union of Suffrage Societies, which includes women in Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England, cherished a great hope "that the House of Commons might give her a birthday present more eloquent than any speeches."

And the House of Commons "came across," to use the American equivalent for "doin' its bit." On June 19, and so the week following Mrs. Fawcett's jubilee, the bill for which she had given a half-century of effort passed the House of Commons by a huge majority, 385 to 55, in favor of the principle of woman suffrage itself; 291 to 25 on the following day in favor of maintaining woman's voting age at 30 years, and 214 to 17 as the final accepting vote.

It is universally assumed that the House of Lords will follow the large majorities in the House of Commons, so that woman suffrage so long fought for in Great Britain, may be said to have arrived.

"You have inspired us with a profound desire to be worthy of citizenship," wrote Mrs. Fawcett's Federation of Suffrage Societies to her, "and when we are able to exercise our freedom it will be made more precious to us because of our memories of your leadership in the long struggle to obtain it."

Mrs. Fawcett,. whose society has worked steadily on for the past three years doing both war and suffrage work, equipping and maintaining hospitals on every war front, and holding steadfast to their demand for the vote whenever and wherever it was expedient, explains why the statesmen of England have changed their front. "It is not," said she, "that women have done good work in industry, because that is not new. But it is because they have shown the capacity to shoulder effectively their share of the national burden during the war."

Suffragists rather generally resent the attitude of those who would give the vote out of gratitude for the work women have done during the war, she explained. Women have not worked with an idea of getting something for themselves, but they have been animated by the sense of love of country and loyal service to country. Women want neither gratitude nor thanks, because they feel that the cause of country is theirs as much as the men's.

Rhode Island Notes

Miss Helen Reimer, the leading lady of the Albee Stock Company and a good suffragist, was presented with a large bouquet of yellow lillies and a suffrage banner at the closing performance of "Little Women" at Keith's Theatre last week by the Suffrage Party Dramatic Club. In response to curtain calls, she waved the banner most vigorously, delighted, as she stated afterward, at the opportunity to show her stand on "Votes for Women."

In addition to patriotic work, the Providence Woman Suffrage Party will pursue three lines of endeavor during the summer months; the Suffrage Party Dramatic Club will meet every Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. and give plays and entertainments when and where opportunity presents; open air speaking as usual; and intensive organization in the ten wards of Providence through canvassing. This, in the opinion of the chairman, Mrs. James W. Algeo, is the most important work any organization can do, and in summer, through teas and friendly intercourse among leaders, it can be made enjoyable as well as profitable.

National Convention of Business Women

At the National Convention of Business Women, held in Chicago last week, the following letter of greeting was read:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association extends greetings to the first annual convention of the business women of America.

"The gathering together in convention of serious, high-minded, efficient women who have been making a place for women in all of the industries and professions is concrete evidence that woman's hour has struck.

"The example which you have set in your business and professional careers has notably helped suffrage make its tremendous strides of the last few years. It has been an inspiration to suffragists generally to know that 95 per cent. of the business women of the United States are on record as in favor of suffrage.

"The greatest problem before the women of America just now is the completion of the fight for the enfranchisement of ALL the women of America, and the greatest service which the business and professional women can render at this time is to put greater strength into the movement for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Let us join hands in the effort to gain from the 65th Congress the same rights for American women of all States as are being extended to the women of Russia, France and England.

"Yours for national suffrage,

"CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
"President."

Resolution Passed by the National Convention of Business Women in Chicago, June 14

WHEREAS, We women in convention assembled, representing the business and professional women of America, feel disenfranchisement as a great added handicap in a business world specially ordered for men; and

WHEREAS, Women are responding to the call of business and profession because of the world's economic need and are entitled to the same protection and enjoyment of the same political rights as men; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention protest, as unfair and undemocratic, a governmental attitude that discriminates against women in favor of men, while requiring of women tasks of equal purport to men's; and be it

RESOLVED, That the members of this convention pledge themselves to support and work for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, which grants universal suffrage to the women of America without the long-drawn battle necessary to obtain suffrage through state referenda; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

Women have been employed as polishers by the Remington Arms Company, at Bridgeport, it is said, at lower wages than those paid men. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has taken up the matter as a detail of its war service work, one department of which is concerned with the protection of women's work in war time.

The first woman ever to be engaged in diplomatic relations on behalf of Great Britain is an American, Mrs. Darley Livingston, wife of a British officer. She was one of the British representatives at the recent Anglo-German Conference in reference to war prisoners.

Your Food Question

***The Woman Citizen* will give over its issue of August 4 to a consideration of the Nation's Food Question. You will need two copies. One to read and one to pass along.**